



Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1960

BOROUGH OF HARROGATE.



*With the
Medical Officer of Health's
Compliments.*

*Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.*



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FOR THE YEAR

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.60

Chairman : Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Ald.	CHRISTELOW	Coun.	MORELAND
„	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	„	MORRELL
„	PICKARD	„	SCOTT
„	TENNANT, M.A., C.C.	„	SHILLITO
Coun.	ATKINSON	„	STANSFIELD
„	Mrs. GARDNER	„	WOODS
„	HITCHEN	„	WEATHERELL
„	LENG		

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

THE MAYOR (Councillor L. ROBERTS, J.P.)

Chairman of Finance Committee (Alderman H. Bolland, O.B.E., C.A.)

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Ald.	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	Coun.	LENG
Coun.	Mrs. GARDNER	„	WOODS
„	HITCHEN		

Telephone Number
Harrogate 5031.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the Borough and on the work of your Health Department for the year 1960.

For much of the year Dr. D. D. Payne was your Medical Officer of Health, and his sudden death in August was a great blow to the Department he had done so much to build.

Dr. S. F. Schofield, your Deputy Medical Officer of Health, carried out the duties for the remainder of the year, and the continued smooth running of the Department is in no small measure the result of the exemplary manner in which she did so.

The report also includes a section dealing with the Health services for which the County Council is responsible on a Divisional basis and this presents a comprehensive picture of the preventive medical and environmental work carried out in the Borough.

One of the most pressing needs in Harrogate is for additional housing for the elderly. At the present time this is only being met to a small extent, and many people living in accommodation which is unsuitable for their age and physical capacity will have little chance of being rehoused unless more bungalows and flats are provided.

It is always difficult to succeed someone like your late Medical Officer of Health, but the task has been made easier by the many kindnesses and great help afforded by the members of the authority, the Chief Officers, and the staff of the Department. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1960



Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 5.8.60)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E. DODSWORTH, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Public Health Inspectors

F. COE, A.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B. (a) (b)

A. HOWARD, M.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., A.I.P.E. (a) (c)

E. B. COOP, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.: (a)

Public Analysts

FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

J. C. HARRAL, F.R.I.C.

Clerical Staff as at 31.12.60

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 8 under the scheme of Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Service).

L. R. WILKINSON (Chief Clerk)

Mrs. R. ELLIS

J. E. BIELBY (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. A. HODGSON

Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. J. ELLIS

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL

E. W. HUNT

D. R. H. ASHCROFT

S. J. P. McHUGH

Miss P. MEDDINGS

Miss L. C. BRAND

Public Health and Cleansing Sections Clerical Staff

H. M. WILEY, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)

G. TAYLOR

G. R. WASHER

Miss M. M. ATKINSON

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1960)	53,720
Area (in acres)	8,320
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1960	18,129
Rateable value, March 31st, 1960	£876,107
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1960	£3,519

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Harrogate is a flourishing residential and holiday centre. It is also very much a conference town and has establishments for research into artificial fibres and for the manufacture of sponge rubber and constructional steel work. It is also an administrative centre for various commercial undertakings and Government departments.

There is practically no juvenile unemployment, and on the 2nd January, 1961, there were 251 men and 129 women registered as unemployed at the local employment exchange, which covers adjoining areas also. These figures comprise 1.4 per cent of the employed population, which compares favourably with the national index of 1.6 on that date.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

LIVE BIRTHS :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	767	411	356
Illegitimate	54	26	28
TOTAL	821	437	384
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	.....	15.3
Adjusted birth rate .....	.....	.....	15.9

COMPARABILITY FACTOR 1.04

STILL BIRTHS :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	12	7	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	7	5

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 14.4

DEATHS :	Total	Male	Female
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	712	305	407
Adjusted death rate .....	.....	.....	13.3
			10.6

COMPARABILITY FACTOR 0.08

MATERNAL MORTALITY :						Rates per 1,000		
						Deaths	Total births	
Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0.00	
Other Maternal Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0.00	
INFANT MORTALITY :						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	5
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :								
All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS. The birth rate of 15.9 is slightly more than in 1959, but is still considerably lower than the national rate of 17.1.

DEATHS. The death rate of 10.6 shows a slight decrease from that for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

The principal causes of death were as follows :—

Heart and circulatory diseases (excepting coronary disease and angina)	142
Coronary disease, angina	134
Cancer and other new growth	131
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	121
Pneumonia, bronchitis, and diseases of respiratory system	69

Together these groups account for more than three quarters of the deaths from all causes.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 109.

INFANT MORTALITY. 12 children under one year of age died during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 14.6 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 25.9 for the previous year, and 21.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	1959	1960							
		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. & under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.
1 Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Bronchitis and Pneumonia	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
6 Gastro-enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7 Congenital Malformations	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
8 Immaturity	6	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
9 Injury at Birth	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10 Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
11 Haemolytic Disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other Causes	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	20	7	1	1	-	9	2	-	1
									12

MATERNAL MORTALITY. No mother has died in the Borough as a result of childbirth since November, 1956.

CREMATIONS. During 1960 there were 621 cremations at the Stonefall Crematorium, of whom 331 had been residents of the Borough of Harrogate

CAUSES OF DEATH.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN
TABLE II.

Diseases						1960		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	23	2	25
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	17	17
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	8	8
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	29	42	71
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	41	80	121
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	66	68	134
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	28	61	89
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	15	27	42
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	12	17	29
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	23	11	34
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	16	26	42
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	7	13	20
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total						305	407	712

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1960 AND
PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 live Births	No.	Rate
1932	38,590	471	12.2	16	34.0	510	13.2
1933	38,850	452	11.6	21	46.5	565	14.5
1934	39,210	442	11.3	21	47.5	573	14.6
1935	39,270	457	11.6	28	61.2	544	13.8
1936	39,210	460	11.7	30	65.2	550	14.0
1937	39,110	470	12.0	24	51.1	559	14.3
1938	42,885	514	12.0	52	48.6	647	15.1
1939	46,020	579	12.6	25	43.0	646	14.0
1940	52,200	583	11.2	35	59.2	737	14.1
1941	54,790	594	10.8	30	48.6	706	12.9
1942	52,180	724	13.9	27	37.3	654	12.5
1943	50,180	625	12.5	22	35.2	702	14.0
1944	49,740	736	14.8	20	27.2	676	13.6
1945	48,730	679	13.9	25	36.8	682	13.9
1946	49,300	818	16.6	24	29.3	684	13.9
1947	49,660	906	18.2	32	35.3	724	14.6
1948	52,300	795	15.2	18	22.6	665	12.7
1949	51,930	690	13.3	25	36.0	771	12.5
1950	51,920	649	11.9	33	51.0	776	12.4
1951	51,210	663	12.3	19	28.7	774	12.5
1952	51,050	667	12.4	13	19.5	720	11.7
1953	51,290	678	12.6	18	26.5	609	9.9
1954	51,690	621	12.6	7	11.3	695	10.1
1955	51,710	620	12.6	16	25.8	706	10.0
1956	51,930	731	14.8	17	23.3	733	11.4
1957	52,220	758	15.1	18	23.7	720	11.0
1958	52,420	782	15.5	19	24.3	784	12.1
1959	52,890	773	15.2	20	25.9	712	10.8
1960	53,720	821	15.9	12	14.6	712	10.6

The deaths from the year 1949 have been adjusted by an Area Comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General and the births have been similarly adjusted since 1950. These factors are 0.89 and 1.04 respectively.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(a) Chemical.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, spring and well water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé. The chemical analysis of the public water supply is also carried out by this firm for the Claro Water Board.

The examination of the public water supply for plumbosolvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

(b) Bacteriological.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at this laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

In urgent cases, where removal to hospital is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951, and an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken

to hospital. This action is only taken when there is complete lack of home care and where the person refuses to go to hospital for care and attention.

Two people were dealt with under this section during 1960. Both were elderly ladies who were unable to look after themselves and were living in bad conditions.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT

During the year 269 medical examinations of young persons, 173 males and 96 females, were undertaken to determine their fitness for employment in factories. The term factories covers a fairly wide range of employment including laundries, garages, and dressmaking establishments.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

A Report of the Divisional Medical Officer for 1960 for
Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Nidderdale.

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1. General.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. School Health Service.
4. Speech Therapy.
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6. Child Guidance Clinic.
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
8. Midwifery.
9. Health Visiting.
10. Home Nursing.
11. Vaccination and Immunisation.
12. B.C.G. Vaccination.
13. Mental Health.
14. Home Help Service.
15. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
16. Chiropody.
17. Registration of Nursing Homes.
18. Registration of Old People's Homes.
19. Children Neglected or Ill-treated.
20. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.

1. GENERAL.

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows :—

Harrogate Borough	53,720
Knaresborough Urban District	9,020
Nidderdale Rural District	15,560
Total	<hr/> 78,300 <hr/>

The Borough of Harrogate which has long been famous as a spa, is becoming increasingly popular as a health resort, conference and trade exhibition town and continues to be a much-favoured residential town. Knaresborough is an inland holiday resort on the banks of the Nidd. It is a centre for the Yorkshire Dales and its Castle and boating facilities have a special attraction for the day visitor. It has one of the largest weekly open-air agricultural produce and general markets in the North of England. The Nidderdale Rural District comprises 49 parishes and the chief industry of the area is farming.

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Medical Officers :—

D. D. Payne, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(to 5.8.60).

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Acting Divisional Medical Officer (from 5.8.60).

Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Mary Pullan, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G. Assistant County Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.

†L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

†J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

†H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

†T. S. Severs, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmologist.

†W. S. Suffern, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

†Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Consultant in Psychiatry.

Dental Officers :—

Miss M. M. Thom, L.D.S.

Mr. S. S. Sanderson, L.D.S.

Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Mr. A. R. P. Paton, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Child Guidance Staff. (Part-time).

County Psychologist	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	1
Remedial Teacher	1
Clerical	1

Ophthalmic Clinic.

†Orthoptist	1
-------------	---

Mental Health Service.

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer	1
*Mental Welfare Officers	3
*Mental Health Group Training and Home Teachers	2

Nursing Staff.

Divisional Nursing Officer	1
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	12
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison duties	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1
Home Nurses	10
Home Nurse Midwives	8
Midwife	1

*Speech Therapist	1
-------------------	---

Administrative. (Also employed in part by Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Nidderdale).

Chief Clerk	1
Clerical	11

Sale of Food Assistants.

Full-time	1
Part-time	1

Dental Attendants	3
-------------------	---

Albany Avenue Day Nursery.

Nursing Staff	6
Domestic Staff	3

Home Helps.

Whole-time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Part-time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96

Domestic Staff, etc.

Cleaners, part-time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Gardener/Handyman, part-time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Meals Assistant, Mental Health Group Training	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bus Escort, Mental Health Group Training	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

206

†Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.

*Also employed in Ripon and Pateley Bridge Areas.

3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

There is no doubt that routine school medical inspection has suffered owing to the other commitments of the medical staff on poliomyelitis vaccination, etc. At the end of the year there were still some schools in the Division which had not had a routine inspection for two years.

Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1955	244	244	100%	—	—
1954	452	452	100%	—	—
1953	346	346	100%	—	—
1952	285	283	99.3%	2	.7%
1951	152	152	100%	—	—
1950	107	107	100%	—	—
1949	89	89	100%	—	—
1948	327	327	100%	—	—
1947	360	357	99.17%	3	.83%
1946	294	294	100%	—	—
1945 and earlier	277	277	100%	—	—
TOTAL	2,933	2,928	99.83%	5	.17%

Pupils found to require treatment at Periodical Medical Inspections. (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age groups Inspected (by years of birth)	For defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956 and later	—	—	—
1955	4	17	21
1954	8	43	50
1953	8	19	27
1952	8	20	26
1951	7	16	23
1950	6	12	18
1949	5	6	10
1948	15	8	23
1947	15	19	33
1946	15	17	32
1945 and earlier	18	35	31
TOTAL	109	212	314

Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	421
Number of re-inspections	99
	<hr/>
Total	520
	<hr/>

Infestation with Vermin.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	14,922
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	100
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	2
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Periodic Inspections.

DEFECT CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						TOTAL	
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS			
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	3	3	21	12	15	56	39	71
5	Eyes— a. Vision	4	10	18	29	87	49	109	288
	b. Squint	2	5	—	—	4	29	6	36
	c. Other	—	1	—	6	2	33	2	40
6	Ears— a. Hearing	1	5	—	1	7	45	8	51
	b. Otitis								
	Media	2	2	1	—	3	45	6	47
	c. Other	2	—	1	—	1	8	4	8
7	Nose and Throat	2	22	1	5	28	96	30	123
8	Speech	2	5	1	1	16	28	19	34
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	4	—	1	2	13	2	17
10	Heart	—	7	—	3	12	49	12	59
11	Lungs	—	4	—	5	7	72	7	81
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5
	b. Other	—	—	1	6	10	56	11	62
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture	—	—	—	9	1	46	1	55
	b. Feet	—	3	1	4	9	38	10	45
	c. Other	2	1	1	9	9	42	12	52
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5
	b. Other	—	2	—	3	9	34	9	39
15	Psychological—								
	a. Develop- ment	—	4	—	2	5	27	5	33
	b. Stability	—	1	—	5	5	58	5	64
16	Abdomen	—	3	—	1	3	8	4	12
17	Other	—	—	7	—	9	8	16	9

(T) Treatment (O) Observation

Special Inspections.

CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Skin	20	20
5	Eyes— <u>a.</u> Vision	46	21
	<u>b.</u> Squint	7	10
	<u>c.</u> Other	1	2
6	Ears— <u>a.</u> Hearing	9	16
	<u>b.</u> Otitis		
	Media	7	12
	<u>c.</u> Other	5	2
7	Nose and Throat	3	14
8	Speech	5	7
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	3
10	Heart	1	6
11	Lungs	2	22
12	Developmental—		
	<u>a.</u> Hernia	1	—
	<u>b.</u> Other	5	7
13	Orthopaedic—		
	<u>a.</u> Posture	1	8
	<u>b.</u> Feet	2	12
	<u>c.</u> Other	2	4
14	Nervous System—		
	<u>a.</u> Epilepsy	—	3
	<u>b.</u> Other	—	7
15	Psychological—		
	<u>a.</u> Develop- ment	3	20
	<u>b.</u> Stability	1	19
16	Abdomen	1	1
17	Other	—	1

Group 1.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	31
Errors of refraction (including squint)	653
TOTAL	684
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	4,418

Group 2.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	3
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	7
Received other forms of treatment	10
TOTAL	20

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids

(a) in 1960	8
(b) in previous years	2

Group 3.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	—
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—

Group 4.

Diseases of the Skin. (Excluding uncleanness).

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
Ringworm— i. Scalp	—
ii. Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	—
Other skin diseases	18
TOTAL	18

Group 5.

Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	113
---	-----

Group 6.

Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	71
--	----

Group 7.

Other Treatment given.

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	211
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	2
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vac- cination	682
(d) Ultra Violet Ray treatment	16
(e) Cardiac Clinic	148
(f) X-Ray	8
(g) Verminous Heads	5

Handicapped Pupils.

These are pupils who need special educational treatment either at an ordinary school or in a special school because of physical or mental disability.

86 pupils were registered as handicapped pupils at the end of 1960.

The children were classified in the following categories :—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school
Blind	—	1	—
Partially Sighted	—	3	—
Deaf	—	4	1
Maladjusted	3	2	1
Physically Handicapped	10	2	4
Educationally sub-normal	26	23	—
Epileptic	2	2	—
Delicate	1	1	—
	—	—	—
TOTAL	42	38	6
	—	—	—

The types of school attended were as follows :—

Special schools for blind children	1
„ „ „ partially sighted children	3
„ „ „ deaf children	4
„ „ „ maladjusted children	2
„ „ „ physically handicapped children	2
„ „ „ educationally sub-normal children	23
„ „ „ epileptic children	2
„ „ „ delicate children	1
	—
TOTAL	38
	—

4. SPEECH THERAPY.

The speech therapist treated 41 new cases during the year, and continued treatment of 30 others. 19 visits were paid to schools, and 16 to houses. Of the cases treated, 42 were defects of articulation, 1 was defect due to educational subnormality, and 2 to deafness. There were also 3 cases of retarded speech development.

5. CARDIAC CLINIC.

This Clinic is staffed by a cardiologist, a paediatrician, and a medical officer from the health department. Advice is given on children with heart conditions for the guidance of parents, schools, and family doctors. Some children need special protective treatment before such operations as tonsil removal or dental extraction, and steps are taken to bring this to the notice of those concerned.

Mr. Wooler, the surgeon from Leeds, attends periodically to advise on the surgical treatment of some cardiac defects.

During the year 148 children were seen, of which 49 were new cases.

The following is a classification of the cardiac conditions found in children attending for the first time :—

Inter atrial septal defect	4
Inter ventricular septal defect	3
Rheumatic heart disease	2
For further investigation	40

Cardiac catheterisation was carried out on 3 cases at Harrogate General Hospital and 1 case at Leeds General Infirmary.

One operation was carried out at Leeds for the closure of an atrial septal defect and pulmonary valvotomy. Recovery was uneventful.

5 cases were admitted to Leeds for further investigation during the year.

6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report :—

The year 1960 was a very active one for the Child Guidance Clinic. 86 new cases were seen during the year : 64 boys and 22 girls. This was a large number of cases to assess, and included 9 cases referred from the Juvenile Courts.

There were several changes in the clinic staff during the year. Miss Blackburn commenced her Remedial Teaching in January, and her work has grown during the year and she is now dealing with 12 children. All of Miss Blackburn's children have been selected by Mr. Pickles or by myself as requiring special remedial help. Some are also coming for psychiatric treatment, but some benefit sufficiently from individual tuition, or from participation in a small teaching group. Several of the children present severe educational problems : for example a

girl aged 14 who is refusing to attend school ; a boy aged 11 who is retarded in all basic subjects and virtually a non-reader. Miss Blackburn has kept a close contact with the schools and teachers concerned, and has begun a follow-up of children who attended and are now discharged.

In March Mrs. Ramsbottom took up her appointment as part-time secretary to the clinic, and in May, I commenced as consultant psychiatrist for 2 sessions, which was increased to 4 sessions as from January, 1961. In July Miss M. Day left the clinic to be married and to start the mental health course in Edinburgh, and took with her our good wishes.

From January 1961 Dr. M. Frieze, Senior Registrar, Department of Psychiatry at Leeds University is to spend 2 sessions weekly at this clinic.

We have continued the practice of being "at home" during the lunch hour on Thursdays, and some of our visitors have almost become part of our clinic team—the most regular has been Dr. Schofield with whom we have been able to discuss many mutual problems. We have also kept in regular contact with Miss Sedgwick, the Assistant Children's Officer ; the Probation Officers ; Miss Wallace the Senior Mental Welfare Officer who we were glad to welcome when she took up her appointment.

I would like at this point to mention in particular, our gratitude to the Health Visitors and Mrs. Beard, for their co-operation and interest in our work. We are hoping to have some of them to join in conferences during the year. We also intend to extend our lunchtime contacts to the General Practitioners and school Headteachers and others, whom we will invite specially to discuss cases which they have referred to us.

The work has continued to be very varied and we have seen a good cross-section of the Harrogate and district population (parents and children) in the clinic.

7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) Births.

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the year 1960.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications :					
(i) Urban Districts	158	—	1,175	26	1,359
(ii) Rural Districts	67	—	96	2	165
(b) Add Inward Transfers	1	—	77	4	82
(c) Total Notifications received	226	—	1,348	32	1,606
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	2	—	365	12	379
(e) Total adjusted births	224	—	983	20	1,227
ANALYSIS OF INSTITU- TUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in (a) Hospitals			974	19	
(b) Maternity Homes			—	—	
(c) Nursing Homes			9	1	
TOTAL			983	20	

The trend towards institutional confinements is still maintained. The following percentages show the comparison between the number of mothers resident in the area who were confined in either hospitals or nursing homes and those who were confined at home :—

Year	Institutional Confinement	Domiciliary Confinement
1950	79%	21%
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%

Social circumstances inquiry forms are completed by the health visitors on request from the Harrogate, York, and Ripon Hospitals where patients have applied for admission to hospital other than on medical grounds.

(b) Ante-natal Clinic.

Two ante-natal sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic. A great deal of the necessary ante-natal care is now done by general practitioners, and this is reflected in the attendance figures for these clinic sessions.

No post natal examinations were carried out during the year.

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.

These are held regularly at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, and Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, for expectant mothers. 177 expectant mothers made 1,111 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic and 31 mothers made 248 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic.

The classes have two main functions. They help expectant mothers to get rid of their natural anxieties about childbirth by explanation and preparatory exercises, and they give essential information on what is now a highly technical business—bringing up a healthy child protected as far as possible against various diseases.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and address of Ante-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month			Number of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women during the year		
	Combined with Infant Welfare	Separate Sessions		Number of women who attended during year	Number of new cases incl. in previous column	Combined with Infant Welfare	Separate Sessions	
		Doctors	Midwives				Doctors	Midwives only
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	—	8	—	116	111	—	246	—
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	16	177	166	—	—	1,111
Knaresborough Clinic (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	4	31	31	—	—	248
Total for Clinics	—	8	20	324	308	—	246	1,359

(d) Infant Welfare Centres.

These are held twice a week at the Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, once each week at Starbeck, Harrogate, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Boroughbridge, and twice per month at Whixley, Poppleton, and Uniacke and Hildebrand Barracks, Harrogate.

The Mobile Clinic visits Burton Leonard fortnightly and Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Follifoot, and Scotton once per month.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	No. of Children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 yr. of age	No. of Children who attended during the year and who were born in —			Total number of Children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were—			Total attendances during the year
			1960	1959	1958-55		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate	8	293	263	178	162	603	2695	276	134	3105
St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Starbeck, Harrogate	4	153	144	128	101	373	1437	133	122	1692
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate.....	4	125	124	112	84	320	1418	297	230	1945
Fysche Hall, Knaresborough	4	117	97	78	90	265	1393	238	284	1915
Methodist Sunday Schoolroom, Boroughbridge	4	45	35	40	48	123	704	170	149	1023
Village Hall, Whixley	2	16	12	11	25	48	113	79	82	274
Church Hall, Poppleton	2	34	30	27	53	110	428	91	249	768
Uniacke and Hildebrand Barracks, Harrogate	2	49	41	38	10	89	429	64	12	505
Mobile Clinic	6	48	39	48	48	135	352	141	114	607
Total	36	880	785	660	621	2066	8969	1489	1376	11834

(e) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

Welfare Foods are distributed from the following centres:

CENTRE	HOURS OF OPENING	STAFFED BY
Divisional Health Office, Harrogate.	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday and Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Starbeck Clinic, Harrogate.	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Bilton Clinic, Harrogate.	Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Knaresborough Clinic.	Tuesday, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon. 1.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Boroughbridge Clinic.	Friday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Whixley Clinic.	1st and 3rd Thursdays in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Upper Poppleton Clinic.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Military Camp, Penny Pot Lane, Clinic.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Mobile Clinic, Killinghall.	Friday, every four weeks 10.45 a.m. to 12 noon.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Lund Lane, Killinghall.	Friday afternoon.	Voluntary Worker.
Burton Leonard.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Voluntary Worker.
Hampsthwaite.	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Voluntary Worker.
Great Ouseburn.	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening.	Voluntary Worker.
Kirk Hammerton.	Alternate Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Voluntary Worker.
Follifoot Post Office.	Post Office hours.	Voluntary Worker.
Staveley Post Office.	Post Office hours.	Voluntary Worker.

(f) Phenylketonuria.

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

No cases of phenylketonuria have so far been discovered in the division.

(g) Dental Care.

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continue as before.

(h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Worker of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who works in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

88 cases were dealt with by the department during the year.

(i) Care of Premature Infants.

The premature infant is particularly liable to injury from chilling during its early days. A special cot and equipment are available on loan to doctors and nurses looking after premature babies in their own homes. This equipment was not used during 1960.

(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery.

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

(k) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries.

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate. A report is furnished to the County Medical Officer and to the Children's Department in which details are given regarding the children's health, the staffing, and on any environmental condition which may affect the health of the children.

8. MIDWIFERY.

During 1960, domiciliary midwives cared for 225 home confinements while 1,285 cases were delivered in institutions. 304 of the latter were sent home before the tenth day. Further comment is unnecessary.

One whole-time midwife and eight home nurse/midwives worked in the area during the year.

EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES		NO. OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR						Totals	Cases in Institutions
		DOMICILIARY CASES				Doctor booked			
		Doctor not booked		Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)					
		Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
(a)	Midwives employed by the Authority	—	2	46	171	—	219	—	
(b)	Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the Nat. Health Service Act).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c)	Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act.	—	—	5	1	—	6	1,285	
(d)	Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in Nursing Homes).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totals	—	2	51	172	—	925	1,285	

- (e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institution :—
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Before the tenth day | 304 |
| (ii) After the tenth day but before the fourteenth day | 13 |
| (f) Breast Feeding. Number of cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day | 134 |

STATUTORY NOTICES received from midwives during the year were as follows :—

Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	1
Substitution of artificial feeding	.....	.....	.....	27
Liability to be a source of infection	.....	.....	.....	1

12 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases.

The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought :—

Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	1
Labour	.....	.....	.....	5
Lying in	.....	.....	.....	2
The child	.....	.....	.....	4
Total				<hr/> 12 <hr/>

MEDICAL AID NOTICES.

Issued for	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary Cases:—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act.	1	5	2	4
(ii) Others	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act.	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	5	2	4

Gas and Air Analgesia alone was given to 46 mothers by the domiciliary midwives and was given in conjunction with Pethidine to a further 83.

Pethidine alone was given to 21 cases.

Trilene alone was given to 11 patients and to a further 37 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

9. HEALTH VISITING.

15 Health Visitors were employed in the area at the end of the year. Two of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

The following table gives details of work carried out :—

Number of Children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 and under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- holds	Other cases	Total No. of families or house- holds visited by Health Visitors	Total No. of 'No access' visits made during year
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits						
					Total visits		Total visits			
3,934	218	365	1,132	5,984	2,059	4,705	871	9,419	4,831	2,647

CLINICS

Total number of attendances by health visitors at Local Health Authority Clinic Sessions during the year

1,927

10. HOME NURSING.

18 district nurses served the division during the year, 8 of these doing midwifery also.

District nurses work very closely with the general practitioners of the area, and maintain an efficient general nursing service in the home. An increasing amount of their time is spent in giving general care to old people, and it may be that there is now scope for the employment of a less highly qualified nurse on this part of the work, particularly in Harrogate.

Details of the year's work is as follows :—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by home nurses during the year
Medical	1,347	35,946
Surgical	154	4,347
Infectious diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	57
Maternal complications	2	49
Totals	1,505	40,399

11. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

A considerable proportion of the time of the department is now taken up with immunisation programmes of various sorts.

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus, while vaccination of 13-year olds against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox.

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below :—

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated	666	46	26	24	28	790
Number re-vaccinated	1	—	6	11	57	75

No complications of vaccination were reported.

Estimated live births for year ended 31.12.60 1,182

Vaccination rate of infants 56.3%

The rates for recent years were :—

1950	61.6%
1951	76.9%
1952	26.3%
1953	69.0%
1954	56.0%
1955	39.1%
1956	36.5%
1957	57.2%
1958	68.0%
1959	60.0%

There is a growing body of opinion that it is better to delay vaccination against smallpox until the child is over one year of age and has had all the other preventive inoculations. This may in part account for the apparently rather low figure of vaccinations in the first year of life.

(b) Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

988 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Number of children at 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1960	1-4 1959-56	5-9 1955-51	10-14 1950-46	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1956-1960	304	3,171	2,769	1,414	7,658
1955 or earlier	—	—	369	3,140	3,509

	Number of children immunised during 1960			
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Primary	801	217	108	1,126
Booster	—	102	626	728

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus.

The following are the details of the children immunised during the year, either singly or in combination with other antigens :—

Age at Final Injection	Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 6 months	255
6 months to 1 year	524
1 to 2 years	143
2 to 3 „	44
3 to 4 „	22
Over 4 „	51
Total	1,039

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

At the beginning of February the scheme was extended to include people up to the age of 40, as well as certain special people who have an occupational risk of infection, such as dentists.

General practitioners continued to give many of the injections, and special sessions were held by the County Staff in clinics, schools, etc.

Altogether during the year 4,178 people received a first injection, 3,508 a second, and 4,043 a third dose. This has meant an immense amount of work for the medical and clerical staff, and other routine work, notably school medical inspection, has inevitably suffered as a result.

12. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. was again offered to all 13 year old children and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of the work carried out :—

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 4

2. Acceptances.

- (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously 1,735
- (b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously 125
- (c) No. of acceptances 896
- (d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a) - (b) 55.7%

3. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.

- (a) No. of children 2(c) tested 871
- (b) Result of Heaf Test :—
 - (i) Positive 172
 - (ii) Negative 685
 - (iii) Not ascertained 14 Total 871
- (c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) 20.1%

4. Vaccination.

- No. vaccinated following negative Heaf Test 682

5. Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination.

- (a) No. vaccinated in 1959 713
- (b) No. tuberculin tested after 12 months 708
- (c) Result of test :—
 - (i) Positive 682
 - (ii) Negative 12
 - (iii) Not ascertained 14 Total 708

13. MENTAL HEALTH.

During the year plans were made to meet the new responsibilities placed on local health authorities by the Mental Health Act, 1959. Broadly speaking, the Act abolishes the old distinction between the old classes of mentally defective and psychotic patients, and provides for a much closer integration between the mental hospitals on the one hand and the local health authority, with its job of caring for mental patients in the community, on the other.

Towards the end of the year a Senior Mental Welfare officer was appointed, together with three Mental Welfare officers, all of whom are accommodated at the Divisional Health Office at Harrogate.

In the West Riding the mental health scheme is based on hospital catchment areas, and we are fortunate that the West Riding part of the Clifton Hospital Catchment area coincides with the newly constituted Division 7. This fact simplifies administration of the scheme considerably.

After the Act became fully operative on 1st November, the duties of the previous Dulv Authorised Officers were gradually taken over by the new Mental Welfare Officers. The scheme is still in its early stages, but already there are signs of a much closer liaison with the Psychiatrists attached to Clifton Hospital.

Details of the work done during the year by the new officers follow :—

Admissions to Mental Hospitals by Mental Welfare Officers.

	Male	Female	Total
Compulsory admissions	16	29	45
Informal admissions	13	25	38
Total	29	54	83

Pre-care visits to mentally ill	78
After-care visits to mentally ill	190
Total	268

Subnormal Patients.

Admissions to hospital for permanent care.

	Male	Female	Total
Compulsory admissions	1	—	1
Informal admissions	2	2	4
Total	3	2	5
Admission for temporary care	11	6	17
No. of subnormal patients visited	38	53	91

(During the whole year, 425 visits were paid to subnormal patients).

Group Training Class.

This Class is held each day from Monday to Friday in the Theosophical Hall, Harrogate, and provides 30 places for mentally subnormal children.

The number attending at the year end were :—

	Male		Female		Total
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Subnormal	1	—	—	1	2
Severely subnormal	12	—	10	3	25

Many of the children attending have shown marked improvement socially, and in the standard and variety of work undertaken.

A summer outing to Bridlington was organised in conjunction with the Parents' Association, and was an undoubted success, being thoroughly enjoyed by all concerned.

In December an Open Day was held, when music and movement, a percussion band, and singing were demonstrated. There was also a display of handicrafts which included rugs, embroidery, stools, baskets, and knitted articles made by the children. The afternoon concluded with a Christmas Tableau and carols.

Home Teaching.

One teacher is available one day per week to give home training to those unsuitable for the Group Training Class. These patients are all over school age. The training consists of instruction in handicrafts, rug making being very popular. Knitting, embroidery and raffia work are also taught. 5 mental defectives and 1 case of mental illness received training during the year.

14. HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service has again shown an increase in work over the previous year. 6,256 hours more were worked than in 1959.

108 part time home helps were employed, equivalent to 45 whole time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user :—

Category	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity	78	3,969
Tuberculosis	7	1,936
Chronic sick (a) 65+	473	79,186
(b) Under 65	44	9,058
Others	88	8,693
Totals	690	102,842

15. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER-CARE.

Consultative sessions have been held by the Chest Physician once weekly at Scotton Banks Hospital and three times weekly at the Chest Clinic, 10 North Park Road, Harrogate. The special children's and adolescent clinic serves also for a Contact Clinic where 960 contacts were seen, 181 of whom were first attendances, and of these 101 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

During 1960 there were 23 new cases of tuberculosis notified and 181 contacts examined, giving a ratio of 8 contacts examined to each newly notified case.

Industrial contact tracing was carried out in 3 local firms where newly notified cases of tuberculosis occurred.

Close liaison has continued between the Clinic and the Ministry of Labour in placing tuberculous patients in employment suitable to their health and that of their fellow employees. To this end 4 cases were referred from this Division to the Resettlement Centre at Leeds for suitable training.

In June and July, 1960, the Mass Radiography Unit visited Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Boroughbridge. 4,284 people were examined and 11 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic and followed up and advised, none of them were found to be actively tuberculous.

Liaison with the general practitioners involved was maintained.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued to help the relatively few cases for whom other adequate help was not available. Needy cases were supplied with a Christmas parcel of eggs, fruit, butter and groceries.

395 orders for free milk were issued to 75 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

The Department continued to provide nursing equipment on loan at the request of home nurses or general practitioners.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

During the year 15 applications were received for recuperative home treatment recommended by general practitioners. 1 was in respect of two brothers of school age, 4 in respect of tuberculous patients, and 10 in respect of other adults.

16. CHIROPODY.

During the year the County Council began to provide chiropody for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

Clinic sessions were arranged in Boroughbridge, Harrogate and Knaresborough from April onwards, and the service is helping to keep many old people on their feet.

17. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There were 15 registered nursing homes in the area. All were inspected during the year.

18. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES.

The 18 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

19. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

The Officers of the various statutory and voluntary agencies concerned with neglected children met monthly under the Chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer in order to discuss cases of mutual concern.

Once a quarter an open meeting is held to which a wide range of social workers are invited. During 1960 talks were given at these open meetings on:—

“Housing and its Health Implications” by Mr. E. Dodsworth, Chief Public Health Inspector, Harrogate.

“Mental Health in Childhood” by Dr. S. F. Schofield, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

“The General Practitioner's Point of View” by Dr. G. Johnson, a family doctor.

The Committee serves a very useful purpose for the interchange of information between workers, and helps to cut out multiple visiting.

20. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF, ETC.

152 medical examinations of staff, etc. were carried out during the year as follows :—

County Council	44
Applicants for Teachers Training Colleges	37
Children for employment (including entertainments)	71

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Local Ambulance Station of the West Riding County Council Ambulance Service is under the charge of the Superintendent Ambulance Officer and is situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate.

The service is provided free under the National Health Service and, besides dealing with accident cases, removes patients to and from hospitals, maternity homes and nursing homes. The service also removes infectious disease cases to hospital.

The vehicles consist of 5 ambulances, all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from central control. This enables ambulances to be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, near Bradford.

HOSPITALS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	226	27
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	11	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	147	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38 Females	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Thistle Hill Hospital	Knaresborough	Infectious Diseases	10	10
do.	do.	Paediatrics	—	12
do.	do.	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	22	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	General Surgery Gynaecology	33	—
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
Knaresborough Hospital	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	Chronic Sick Part III	130 87	— —

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1960, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :														
Total (all ages)	16	21	58	32	—	—	21	14	—	—	15	14	—	—
Final Numbers after correction														
Under 1 year														
1 year	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
2 years	2	—	7	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	2	—	—
3 "	—	1	7	4	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
4 "	3	6	7	5	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
5-9 "	9	11	7	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
10-14 "	1	2	16	8	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 "	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
TOTAL. (all ages)	16	21	58	32	—	—	21	14	—	—	15	14	—	—

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers	
	M	F	M	F	Infective	Post Infectious	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)										
Final numbers after correction										
Under 5 years										
5-14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :									
Total (all ages)	—	1	1	1	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years									
5-14	—	—	—	—					
15-44	—	—	—	—					
45-64	—	1	1	—					
65 and over	—	—	—	1					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL (all ages)	—	1	1	1					

Scarlet Fever.

There were 37 notifications during the year, compared with 55 in 1959, a rate of 0.68 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough.

90 cases were notified, compared with 61 in the previous year.

Measles.

35 notifications compared with 1,225 in 1959, and gave a notification rate of 0.65 per 1,000.

Dysentery.

29 cases were notified, mostly in children, giving a notification rate of 0.54 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.

9 cases were notified.

Salmonellosis.

2 cases of infection with *S. typhimurium* and 1 with *S. thompson* were reported. It was not possible to trace the source of the infection.

Tuberculosis.

There are no signs of a rapid fall in the number of people with tuberculosis in the Community. 14 new pulmonary cases were notified in the Borough during 1960, giving an attack rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1960	134	111	17	29	291
New notifications in 1960	13	1	3	—	17
Number restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification	5	2	—	2	9
Number removed from Register in 1960	10	10	1	1	22
Number on Register at 31st December, 1960	142	104	19	30	295

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1960 :—

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 ..	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 ..	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and over	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	13	1	3	—	4	—	—	—

CANCER.

131 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.44 per 1,000 population.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1960.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my fourteenth annual report for the year 1960.

Work was commenced at the slaughterhouse to bring it up to the standards prescribed by The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and 1959. Improvements have been continuously carried out during the past few years with the result that the requirements of the local butchers are being met in a satisfactory manner. When the present work is completed there will be more killing space and the general hygiene of the establishment will reach the standard desired by the Council and the persons employed therein. It will be capable of handling a throughput of meat in proportion to the needs of the town's population.

The Environmental Health Services again functioned in a satisfactory manner. Particular attention was paid to food inspection generally and to all premises where food was stored, prepared or sold.

The manifold duties of the public health inspectors cover many aspects of the citizens lives—their living and working conditions, food supplies, the air they breathe, the noises and nuisances which offend them and the facilities provided for their leisure. The results achieved are not always tangible, in fact more often than not are unperceived and unrecognised but the success attained throughout the country in the task of maintaining environmental health at its present peak is very satisfying to those engaged on these duties.

The removal and disposal of refuse proved to be a little more difficult this year owing to time lost through holidays and sickness. In the past I have always been able to recruit extra staff for the summer months to replace those on holiday but am now finding that men are not available or cannot stand up to the arduous job of carrying and emptying dustbins. As

time goes on work of this nature is proving to be less and less attractive and some serious thought will have to be given to the whole question of handling and disposing of refuse.

I am indebted to my staff for the efficient and enthusiastic manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their support and assistance, and to the officials of other Departments for their advice and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. DODSWORTH.

Chief Public Health Inspector.
Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

GENERAL.

Harrogate enjoys an open situation at the edge of the Yorkshire Moorlands on the watershed between the Nidd and the Wharfe. Most of the town is about 400 feet above sea level, though the western outskirts rise to 600 feet and the spa area at 350 feet is sheltered somewhat from north and east.

Geologically the town is surrounded by Millstone Grit beds with the Permian series some distance to the east. It lies on an anticline through which the lowest members of the Carboniferous are visible close to the surface as a result of denudation. The minerals present in this structure account for the numerous medicinal springs, some containing sulphur and some iron.

These have been used for treatment purposes since the 16th Century and over the past 200 years they have formed the basis of Harrogate's position as a spa, health and holiday resort. The mineral waters are collected and administered according to the best therapeutic standards.

In the last ten years great changes have taken place in the development of the town. The population has increased from 50,465 at the 1951 Census to 56,332 at the 1961 Census, an increase of some 11.6%. This is principally due to the establishment of Harrogate as an administrative centre and the coming of such firms as the I.C.I. Fibres Division, Messrs. Cawood Wharton, Dunlopillo and the Mercantile Credit Company. It is likely that this trend will continue and a number of additional projects are already planned.

Harrogate still remains a desirable residential town for the industrial West Riding, is a popular shopping centre for a very wide area and has a large conference and trade fairs business.

Meteorology. The Harrogate Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated at the Northern Sewage Disposal Works, Bilton, from which the following observations were taken :—

Sunshine. 1,295.7 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year, 134 less than 1959. The sunniest day being the 20th June, when 14.6 hours were recorded.

Rainfall. The total rainfall recorded during the year was 37.42 inches, the wettest day being the 8th October when 1.42 inches of rain was recorded. The figure for 1959 was 24.51.

Temperatures. The maximum temperature during the year was 79 degrees F. recorded on the 21st June, and the minimum temperature was 18 degrees F. recorded on the 14th January.

Wind. The prevailing wind during the year was westerly.

WATER SUPPLY.

The distribution of water in the Harrogate area is undertaken by the Claro Water Board which was formed on the 1st April, 1959, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of the Wath Rural District Council on the 1st April, 1960.

The constituent authorities of the Board are as follows :—

Harrogate Borough Council.

Knaresborough Urban District Council.

Nidderdale Rural District Council.

Ripon City.

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District Council.

Wath Rural District Council.

Wetherby Rural District Council.

The water supply of the town is derived from five impounding reservoirs in the Pennine Range. There are two catchment areas, one six miles west of Harrogate and the other north-west of Masham in the North Riding of Yorkshire, some twenty-eight miles away.

The supply is abundant, pure and soft in character, and the gathering grounds are largely owned and wholly controlled by the Board, farming activities being strictly limited.

The whole of the supply is filtered by slow sand and pressure filters, and subsequently sterilised with chlorine and ammonia to ensure a wholesome water to the consumers.

Samples of water are taken regularly from the town's mains at various points within the Borough for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Number of samples examined	66
Being samples of water from :—	
Domestic supplies (Town's mains)	60
Domestic supplies (wells, etc.)	6
Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory	66

In the portions of the Borough which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Wetherby Rural District and the former Knaresborough Rural District there are still fifteen houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs. It has not been possible to connect these dwellings to the main water supply.

Report on Two Samples of Water Taken on 1st February, 1960.

Parts per Million	Round Hill, Scargill	Round Hill, Beeverdyke Ten Acre
Total Solids	100	120
Chloride	12	12
Total Hardness	50	65
Lead, Copper, Zinc	nil	nil
Iron	0.2	0.1
Free Ammonia	0.01	0.05
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	nil	nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.4	0.4
Free Chlorine	0.16	0.3
	pH 7.2	pH 7.2

Observations :— These waters are of good organic purity.

Bacteriological samples of water taken during the year proved to be satisfactory.

Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Four samples of water were submitted for analysis under the above heading and were found to be satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools, etc., in the Borough at the end of December, 1960.

Pail and tub closets	.....	.....	.....	21
Privies	.....	.....	.....	15
Waste water-closets	.....	.....	.....	15
Cesspools	.....	.....	.....	61

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

Cesspools are emptied by means of a cesspool emptier as and when required.

There has been no change in the position since last year when I reported that the elimination of these unhygienic fittings was proving to be a slow and difficult matter, dependent in the case of the pail closets, privies and cesspools on the extension of the sewerage system to the rural parts of the Borough.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These come under the supervision of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

Routine inspections have been carried out on all becks and streams within the Borough during the year.

A case of pollution occurred in Crimble Beck due to a sewer valve in a manhole being tampered with by persons unknown. Apart from this instance no case of serious pollution was found.

A certain amount of dumping of a variety of articles took place in small streams passing through the town, but these were quickly dealt with either by the department or the persons responsible for keeping the water course free from rubbish.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

14,874 inspections were carried out during the year by the public health inspectors. The wide variety of the work can be appreciated by the perusal of the detailed statistics given below,

Most of the commercial and industrial activities of the town come under the jurisdiction of the department in varying degrees and it is essential to build up over the years a good relationship between the management and employees on the one hand and the public health staff on the other, so that the duties and obligations placed on both sides can be carried out efficiently and above all amicably. The technical advice available in the department is being used more and more by owners and occupiers of premises with regard to buildings, equipment and employees.

All the inspections are covered by some particular act, regulation or order and the amount of legislation to be applied to everyday tasks is becoming somewhat formidable and exceedingly complicated.

I pointed out last year the difficulty of maintaining routine inspections owing to the time spent in travelling from point to point. The rapid growth of the town and the manner in which building is taking place on the perimeter is slowing down the work and additional travelling facilities are necessary for the department. Added to this factor is one of an ever increasing population.

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	393
Where nuisances were found	358
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	35
Under Housing Acts	212
Where infectious disease had occurred	41
Cowsheds	1
Farms	12
Dairies and Milk shops	340
Ice-cream shops	730
Ice-cream manufacturing premises	27
Butchers' shops	602
Slaughterhouse (Starbeck)	711
Fish frying premises	143
Fish shops (wet)	325
Grocers' shops	637
Greengrocers' shops	236
Confectioners' shops	399

Bakehouses (power)	161
Bakehouses (no power)	3
Restaurants	150
Canteens	58
Kitchens	578
Mobile food shops and canteens	82
Food preparing premises	708
Food storage premises	585
Cold stores	31
Food inspection	293
Food poisoning investigations	5
Food sampling	420
Merchandise Marks Act	71
Market Hall	103
Factories (power)	224
Factories (no power)	40
Outworkers	2
Offices	3
Workplaces (other than listed)	24
Rats and Mice	96
Sanitary Conveniences—Public	48
„ „ —Private	80
Schools	23
Caravans and Sheds	152
Piggeries	30

Other Visits or Inspections.

Drainage	750
River Pollution	10
Installation of new sanitary fittings	147
Fireguards on heating appliances	4
Hairdressers and Barbers	162
Investigation of infestations of insect pests	264
Old Metal and Marine Stores	10
Overcrowding	3

Pet shops	21
Rag Flock etc., Act	5
Clean Air Act and smoke observations	106
Visits to properties under notice	1,198
Water supplies and samples	27
Interviews	301
Shops Act	674
Public Cleansing	252
Refuse Tips	257
Building sites and agricultural workers sanitary conveniences	33
Miscellaneous	1,871
	<hr/>
	14,874
	<hr/>

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Drainage reconstructed	1
Drainage, repaired, trapped etc.	4
Drainage unstopped	10
Soil or vent pipes repaired	5
Water closets repaired or supplied with water	3
Water closets, additional constructed	1
Waste pipes repaired or trapped	5
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes and eaves gutters repaired or renewed	26
Sinks provided or replaced	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	4
Animals, fowls etc., removed	1
Brickwork or pointing repaired	20
Dampness remedied	15
Doors repaired etc.	10
Dustbins supplied	177
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	13
Fences and gates repaired	1
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	1

Floors, concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed	1
Gas fittings or services repaired	1
Plaster repaired	16
Rat and mice infestations abated	171
Roofs made weathertight	27
Walls and ceilings cleansed	2
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed	14
Yards and passages paved	9
Miscellaneous	6

STATUTORY NOTICES.

No real difficulty was experienced in having defects remedied or nuisances abated. The degree of co-operation encountered was most satisfactory and only on twenty occasions had the department to resort to the service of statutory notices. The majority of the work carried out was done so on the verbal request of the district inspector. The quality of such work and of additional improvements to those asked for were of a good standard.

Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement of Nuisances.

	Served 1960	Complied with During 1960	Served 1959	Complied with During 1959/60
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	5	5	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ...	3	1	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ...	1	1	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ..	—	—	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ..	11	5	5	5
TOTAL ...	20	12	8	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	38
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners	15
Total visits to infected premises	41

DISINFECTANT.

During the year only 2 gallons of disinfectant fluid were supplied to the public free of charge for use in premises where cases of infectious disease etc., had occurred.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two public indoor swimming baths in the Borough both owned by the Corporation, each being equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

During the year a total of 51 chemical and bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples with the exception of one were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there are two indoor swimming baths and two open-air swimming pools all privately owned.

Three of these have now installed chlorination and filtration plants. The fourth is to be fitted up with plant in the near future.

DISINFESTATION.

For the first time since 1956 the department had to carry out disinfestation for bed bugs. It may seem strange that two cases should call for comment but when one considers to what a large degree this work used to figure in the general work of disinfestation some years ago one can appreciate the results achieved by the use of modern insecticides.

Having expressed the value of the present day methods of insect extermination I must report that the question has arisen as to whether some form of resistance is being built up to insecticides by the insects we are trying to eradicate. In last year's report I wrote about the difficulty of effectively destroying

beetles and cockroaches in certain premises in the town and though treatment as been continued during 1960 the results achieved have been far from satisfactory despite the use of various types of powders and liquids which have proved successful in the past. It is to be hoped that this experience is not general throughout the country as the eradication of insects of this type is very essential, especially in food premises where they are more often found. The possible failure of a residual insecticide would prove to be a serious matter as far as public health work is concerned not only in this land, but in others where the elimination of insects is of vital importance.

The number of requests the department is receiving to destroy wasps and their nests is becoming a serious matter as far as the staff are concerned. The number increased from 47 in 1959 to 114 this year. The time involved is considerable especially when the nests are in awkward and inaccessible positions. To work whilst standing on a ladder can be most dangerous if the wasps decide to make it so. The whole question will have to be reviewed having regard as to whether there is any liability on the department to carry out work of this nature and if the equipment available is suitable.

Type of Premises	No.
Council houses	2
Private houses	131
Businesses	25
TOTAL	158

Classification	No.
Beetles	29
Bed bugs	2
Bumble bees	1
Cockroaches	2
Flies	2
Red spider	2
Steamflies	3
Wasps	114
Precautionary spraying	3

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The number of complaints received of rat infestation was lower than in the previous year whilst the number for mice was correspondingly higher.

Some disquiet has been expressed amongst my colleagues carrying out this type of work at the ineffectiveness of "Warfarin" in certain instances where it has been used for destruction of mice. Evidence has been accumulating for some time that this type of vermin could and was building up a resistance to the anti-coagulant. The mouse, unlike the rat is not content to make a meal off the bait laid down but will, if other types of food are available, take a little of each with the result that the quantity of "Warfarin" consumed does not constitute a lethal amount.

This resistance has been built up in a number of premises in Harrogate and the use of "Warfarin" has had to be discontinued. It has been the practice to leave specially designed boxes containing the baits in premises likely to be infested and by this means they have been kept clear of vermin. These baits have continued to be consumed whilst the number of mice has steadily increased. The only alternative available has been to resort to blitz methods of trapping. Up to fifty spring back traps baited with oatmeal have been used to catch the mice. When this has been accomplished it was found possible to go back to "Warfarin" as a residual bait to deal with the new strain of mouse coming into the premises. The unfortunate thing is that these methods cannot be employed in very large buildings where staff and material are constantly on the move.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are fully aware of the problem and are I understand carrying out the necessary research work. In the meanwhile we are back to the position we were in before the discovery of "Warfarin" which has proved to be such a boon for destroying mice.

Once again the refuse disposal tips were kept clear of rats

The following gives details of the work carried out during 1960 :—

		Com- plaints	No. of Premises Visited	Total No. of Visits	No. of Complete Treat- ments	Bodies
Private Dwellings	rats mice	34 24	217 89	522 275	28 24	7 —
Business Premises	rats mice	37 33	231 126	957 910	75 35	28 77
Agricultural Premises	rats mice	2 —	34 —	52 —	1 —	14 —
Local Authorities	rats mice	4 —	16 1	179 7	7 1	64 —
Total	rats mice	77 57	498 216	1,710 1,192	111 60	113 77

DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS.

The annual disinfestation of the town's sewerage system showed a surprising increase in the rat population compared with the previous four years. The rats were mainly confined to three small areas in New Park, Starbeck and the town centre. All were effectively cleared up by the use of "Warfarin".

Type of Treatment	No. of man- holes pre- baited	No. of takes	No. of man- holes poison baited
10% Test (1 in 10 manholes on the foul water system tested)	221	17	—
First Maintenance Treatment ...	92	40	40
Second Maintenance Treatment ...	76	2	2

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The inspection of factories revealed a fairly satisfactory position and eight were found to be below the standard of cleanliness required by legislation. The condition of sanitary conveniences still presents a problem.

Routine inspection is essential as it prevents conditions in many instances falling to such a degree that they are accepted as normal. It is still rather surprising in these enlightened days to find defective or unsuitable sanitary equipment. The management in most cases place the blame on the employees and claim that they abuse the facilities provided for them. This to a certain extent is true and can only be combated by making some person responsible for the cleansing and supervision of conveniences. One has only to see the damage and destruction wrought in public conveniences to say nothing of the general uncleanness to appreciate the fact that facilities of this nature seem to bring to the surface all the worst characteristics of certain types of persons.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	74	40	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	243	224	19	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	10	24	1	—
Total...	327	288	20	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)....					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	10	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total....	20	15	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—

Registered Factories, Factories Act, 1937.

The total number of factories has been increased by five during the year.

	Mechanical Power	No Mechanical Power
Aerated Water	1	—
Agricultural Machinery	1	—
Baking	27	10
Bicycle Repairs	3	—
Blacksmith	—	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	12	6
Brickmaking	1	—
Builders' Plant Repairs	2	—
Burling and Mending	—	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	2	1
Coal Gas Manufacture	1	—
Corn Milling	1	—
Dentures	3	—
Display Material	1	—

Dress Making	7	13
Dry Cleaning	3	—
Egg Packing	1	—
Electric Generating	1	—
Electric, Television & Radio Repairs	8	1
Engineering	4	—
Firegrate Conversion	1	—
Firewood Cutting	2	—
French Polishing	1	1
Furrier	2	—
Gas Fitting Repairs	1	—
Ham Boiling	1	—
Ice and Ice-cream Manufacture	2	—
Jam Manufacture	1	—
Joinery, Cabinet Making	43	2
Laundries	9	1
Leatherwork	1	—
Letterpress Printing	7	—
Malting	2	—
Metal Engraving	1	—
Milk Pasteurisation	2	—
Millinery	—	5
Monumental Engraving	1	—
Motor Spirit Storage	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	43	1
Paint Thinning	—	1
Paper Baling	1	—
Pharmaceutical Products	1	—
Photography	3	2
Picture Framing	—	2
Plumbing	—	4
Raincoat Manufacture	1	—
Refrigerator Repairs	1	—
Rubber Products	1	—
Sausage Making and Pies	9	—

Shirt Making	1	—
Slaughterhouse	1	—
Soft Furnishings	1	—
Spectacles	1	—
Stone Dressing and Breaking	2	—
Tailoring	3	16
Tinsmith	4	—
Tyre Repairs	1	—
Upholstery	1	4
Watch Repairs	3	1
Weaving	6	—
Weighing Machine Repairs	1	—
Whitesmith	1	—
	<hr/> 243 <hr/>	<hr/> 74 <hr/>

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The elimination of smoke over the town has proceeded steadily over the year and the advice of the department has been sought by owners of commercial and domestic properties. No action has been taken with regard to the establishment of smoke control areas but domestic conversions to oil, coke, gas and electricity have been taking place on an ever increasing scale on a voluntary basis by the occupiers of houses. The use of coal to a certain degree has become unpopular and the ease with which oil, gas and electricity can be utilised to cut down household chores would appear to be the main factor in the change-over to heating by these methods.

The hotels of the town are now nearly a 100% on oil for firing their boilers. This fuel seems to meet their requirements exceptionally well owing to the fluctuation in the demands made for hot water and steam in these establishments. This variation in demand was mainly responsible for most of the smoke nuisances which occurred and I am pleased to report that nearly all the troubles from this particular cause have ceased.

A number of new boilers have been fitted to industrial premises, all capable so far as is practicable, of being operated without emission of smoke.

Under the Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 3, notification to the local authority of intention to install a furnace, except in the case of a furnace not exceeding an output of 55,000 B.T.U's per hour and which is used mainly for domestic purposes, is compulsory. "Prior approval" to such installations has been given to a number of applications.

The heights of various chimneys has also been carefully considered and certain action taken with regard to same.

Smoke nuisances have been caused by railway locomotives standing in the station and also when proceeding through the town. Details of the engines have been taken and forwarded to the District Motive Power Superintendent at York and Newcastle for the appropriate action to be taken against the drivers and firemen responsible for the offence. The results so far have been very satisfactory and one does not now see the shopping centre of the town blotted out by a cloud of black smoke.

A large number of heavy vehicles are now passing through the town via the main roads and nuisances from diesel engine fumes are becoming more acute. This is particularly noticeable when the machines are climbing the incline in Parliament Street and pedestrians and shop keepers are being subjected to clouds of black and noxious smoke. It is to be hoped that sometime in the future legislation will be tightened up so that a more vigorous action can be pursued in this direction.

HOUSING.

Four hundred and twenty-eight houses were built by private enterprise during the year, exceeding the figure for 1959 by 94.

Reconditioning of old property has continued successfully from both a practical and aesthetical point of view and the town generally presents an attractive appearance due in no small measure to the use of bright colours for painting purposes. Drab browns and blacks are giving way to pastel blue, primrose etc., and rows of houses which had a somewhat dismal

appearance now have added a touch of brightness to the roads and streets in which they stand.

Rented houses are decreasing in number and are being taken over by the owner-occupier.

The number of complaints received re unsatisfactory houses numbered 194, being one less than in the previous year. 903 inspections were made in the course of having the defects remedied. 81 dwelling houses were repaired on service of informal notices whilst 12 required the service of a legal notice to achieve the desired results. Only 2 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair by the occupiers of the houses concerned and 4 Certificates were revoked on work being carried out by the owners to remedy the defects complained about by the tenants.

Closing orders with respect to property which was unfit for human habitation and was not capable at a reasonable expense of being made so were made with regard to 3 houses.

One underground room and a part of a building used for habitation were closed and the tenant re-housed by the Council in the case of the part of a building.

Some two years ago I wrote about the danger of large properties in the centre of the town being let off in rooms or deteriorating to such an extent that the amenities of the district were affected. This problem is, of course, not a local one but applies to most towns owing to the migration of the citizens to small modern houses on or near the perimeter. This deterioration in Harrogate seems to have halted and business is taking over where domesticity ceases.

It would appear to me that the danger of having the business centre of the town surrounded by a no-mans area of dilapidated property used for miscellaneous housing of a character not to be commended is now past. This does not mean, however, that vigilance must be relaxed as the position still remains very fluid.

Requests for information re land charges totalled 2,034 against a figure of 1,990 for last year.

I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses During Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts)	194
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	903
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the housing Consolidation Regulations	—
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose. Visits to the properties already recorded in (2) (a)	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive to those referred to under the proceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	139

II. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	81
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Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936, and 1957 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) by owners	—
(b) by local authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings Under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) by owners	5
(b) by local authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings Under the Housing Acts (Demolition Orders).

(1) Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

**D.—Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957.
(Closing Orders).**

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having being rendered fit	—

E.—Proceedings Under the Housing Acts, 1936, and 1957, and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 (Clearance Areas).

(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	—
(2) Number of houses included in these areas	—
(3) Number of persons to be displaced	—
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas	
(a) by Clearance Orders number made	—
(b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders number made	—
(5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	—
(6) Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	—

F.—Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957.

(1) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted during the year	2
(2) Number of Certificates of Disrepair revoked during the year	4

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 46.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are eight sites for caravans within the Borough and I give below the average number of caravans using them during the summer months. In addition there is also a site occupied by nudists. The buildings in this instance are of a permanent nature and mostly constructed of timber.

All the sites were well maintained in an orderly and hygienic manner. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force on the 29th August, 1960, together with the Model Standards which deal with the lay-out of, and the provision of facilities, services and equipment for caravan sites or particular types of caravan sites. The Act opens up a new era with regard to the control of caravans generally and acknowledges the fact that this way of life has become a permanent feature in our country and will continue to be so on an ever increasing scale.

Licences under the Act were granted for the Harrogate Trailer Park and The Paddock, Pannal Hall.

Plantation Avenue	.....	.....	3
Village Farm	.....	.....	120
Harrogate Trailer Park	.....	.....	59
Park House Farm	.....	.....	16
Harlow Grange Farm	.....	.....	2
Nidderdale Poultry Farm	.....	.....	2
Longlands Farm	.....	.....	2
Paddock, Pannal Hall	.....	.....	1
			<hr/>
			205
			<hr/>

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (General Powers) ACT, 1951.

Food Hawkers.

There are now forty-five registered food hawkers and twenty-five premises used by them for the storage of food.

A number of applications were refused on the grounds that the vehicles to be used did not reach the standard asked for by the Council.

It is obvious that as building extends to the perimeter of the town this type of service must of necessity become more popular with the housewife owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from shops situated some distance from the locality in which she lives. The task of the department is to see that she receives articles of food from a modern hygienic vehicle, operated by a salesman whose personal cleanliness is beyond question.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

Routine inspection of seventy-seven registered hairdressers and barbers was carried out during the year. The number increased by four during the year and this is consistent with the rapid development of the town.

No complaints were received and the bye-laws controlling establishments of this kind were fully observed by owners and operators.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Seven premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act and five visits were made to the premises.

All were found to be satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Twenty-one inspections were made to the seven licensed premises, all of which were found to be well maintained.

Particular attention was given to the care and housing of animals for sale and the routine to be followed in case of an outbreak of fire in the building.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.

Registered Marine and Old Metal Dealers.

There are now twelve registered premises and ten inspections were made of the premises and the registers examined.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

There are now one hundred and twenty registered milk distributors, one hundred and eleven of these being resident within the Borough, an increase of four on the 1959 figure. The number of dairies remains the same as in the previous year.

The average daily consumption of milk in the town is 5,000 gallons. It is interesting to note that 10% of all the milk consumed is Channel Islands which has a guaranteed fat content of 4%. When one considers the fact that it is 1d. to 1½d. per pint dearer than the lowest priced milk and the average consumption for the country is 4% this high percentage is rather remarkable, but perhaps it is in keeping with the character of Harrogate.

Once again supervision has been maintained over both dairies and distributors. Improvements have been carried out with regard to equipment and buildings and one can say that from this point of view the results have been satisfactory. One difficulty encountered has been the question of personal clothing. Most operatives in dairies wear white overalls and it is difficult to keep this form of apparel in its pristine whiteness when it is used over a full week. Only by duplicate clothing and frequent laundering can a solution be arrived at. Complaints have also been received about the clothing of roundsmen. From an aesthetic point of view and also a business one this matter could be given some thought. As the milk is bottled however, there is no danger of contamination from this source, and as long as the operators hands are clean the matter cannot be pursued further.

A number of automatic milk vending machines have been installed on the forecourts of various premises and have met a demand for this type of service. It will be interesting to see if the sale of milk by these methods develops further in view of the fact that machine vending of all types of food is gaining in popularity throughout the country. Particular attention must be given to the cleanliness of the equipment and the uniform replenishment of the milk cartons. Sales appear to be reasonably constant and I am informed no difficulty has been experienced in guarding against the milk being left in the machine for too long a period.

The trade, as in the past, gave the department every co-operation. One can say that the milk as delivered to the cus-

tomers in this town has been processed and handled in a most hygienic manner.

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1960
Milk Distributors	120
Dairies	17

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The following licences were granted during 1960 :—

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk	82
Milk Pasteurisers H.T.S.T. (in respect of two plants)	3
Dealers Pasteurised Milk	76
Dealers Sterilised Milk	60

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

The number of samples taken for testing was 152. No failures were recorded either in the Methylene Blue test which shows whether the milk can be classified as satisfactory, fairly satisfactory or unsatisfactory, or the Phosphatase test which proves the efficiency or otherwise of the pasteurising process.

The efficiency of the equipment used and the men operating same is highly commendable.

Class of Milk	Numbers of samples tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	38	Phosphatase ...	38	—
	38	Methylene Blue ...	38	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	38	Phosphatase ...	38	—
	38	Methylene Blue ...	38	—
Total	152	Total	152	—

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1960.

Seventy-five samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to ascertain the fat and solids-not-fat content, the presumptive standards being 3% and 8.5% respectively.

Included in the table given for milk other than Channel Islands were eight samples taken on an 'appeal-to-cow' basis from the same herd which were low in fat content and give rise to the average figure in July of 2.99%. Allowing for this particular factor the average fat content for milk sampled in the town was 3.55% against an average for the country of 3.68%.

It is interesting to note that the Milk Marketing Board makes its payments on a minimum yearly average figure of 3.3%.

I am of the opinion that the low yields of fat in certain instances are due entirely to bad management and there are a number of instances to prove that an improvement in the quality and quantity of feed given to the cows has brought about a surprising improvement in the quality of the milk. The mineral content of grass can be seriously affected by constant grazing on pastures that have remained untreated by fertilisers of any description.

In view of my remarks above I would again repeat what I have written in my last few reports, namely, that the presumptive standard should become a legal one.

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples Other than Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	—	—	—
February	5	3.58	8.83
March	4	3.21	8.53
Quarter ending 31.3.60.	9	3.39	8.68
April	4	3.09	8.88
May	5	3.56	8.84
June	4	3.18	8.48
Quarter ending 30.6.60.	13	3.28	8.73
July	8	2.99	8.45
August	—	—	—
September	6	3.72	8.79
Quarter ending 30.9.60.	14	3.35	8.62
October	—	—	—
November	17	3.78	8.95
December	12	3.85	8.89
Quarter ending 31.12.60.	29	3.82	8.92
Year ending 31.12.60.	65	3.46	8.74

Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of Samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	—	—	—
February	1	4.75	9.39
March	4	4.09	9.20
Quarter ending 31.3.60.	5	4.42	9.30
April	2	4.29	9.10
May	1	4.16	9.52
June	1	5.43	9.27
Quarter ending 30.6.60.	4	4.63	9.30
July	—	—	—
August	—	—	—
September	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.60.	—	—	—
October	—	—	—
November	1	5.29	9.45
December	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.12.60.	1	5.29	9.45
Year ending 31.12.60.	10	4.77	9.35

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31 and
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No samples were submitted during 1960 for tubercle bacilli.

Registration of Premises Used for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food.

Fourteen premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream, making a total of two-hundred and twenty-two. As no requests were received for cancellation of a registration one must presume that sales are steadily advancing and the public demand for this food is in no way diminishing. All licences were for the prepacked variety and the impact of the demand for soft ice-cream does not seem to have yet reached Harrogate.

The 43 premises engaged in the manufacture of preserved food were frequently inspected and only minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found.

	Premises on Register 1959	Premises on Register 1960
Sale and Storage of ice-cream	208	222
Manufacture of ice-cream ...	9	7
Manufacture of preserved food ..	43	43
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM.

Forty-one samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Follow up samples were taken of the ones returned as Grade Two and Three and these proved to be satisfactory.

All premises used for the production of ice-cream together with equipment were kept under strict routine scrutiny by the district public health inspectors. This type of food is produced

in Harrogate under hygienic conditions and every care is taken by the persons responsible to see that it complies with the law in regard to bacteriological and chemical standards.

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	15	1	1	—	17
Produced outside the Borough	24	—	—	—	24

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

A 100% meat inspection was achieved during the year in which 20,802 animals were killed against a figure of 23,048 for 1959. The reduction was caused mainly by a fall in the number of sheep slaughtered.

It may be timely to say a word about the little publicised but extremely important work of post mortem inspection of carcasses and organs carried out by your public health inspectors. The public as a whole do not realise that the meat they purchase has been subjected to this examination to ensure that no food reaches them in a diseased condition. It requires years of experience to become a first class inspector of meat and a considerable knowledge of the anatomy and diseases of animals.

The quality of the meat sold in Harrogate is a very high one and only one cow was slaughtered in the Borough in 1960.

There was a decline over the previous year in the quantity of beef liver lost to the local butchers due to fascioliasis—a parasitic condition commonly known as liver fluke.

The fall in the quantity of meat condemned continued in a remarkable fashion as will be seen from the figures given below. The saving from a monetary point of view is considerable and it is an important factor as far as economics are concerned inasmuch as it increases the supply of home killed meat available for the market.

The amount of meat condemned for tuberculosis and other disease is less than a third of the quantity for 1957 whilst for tuberculosis alone it is down to one fifth.

Tuberculosis and Other Diseases Tuberculosis

1957	25,334 lbs.	9,095 lbs.
1958	18,743 lbs.	6,609 lbs.
1959	16,544 lbs.	3,199 lbs.
1960	7,654 lbs.	1,825 lbs.

Detailed below is a table giving details of unsound meat condemned during the year. Figures represent weight in pounds.

	Whole Carcases		Part Carcases		Offal		Total	
	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Cause	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B	Other Causes
Cattle (Excluding Cows)	—	—	13	284	101	6,028	114	6,312
Cows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	—	128	—	—	3	36	3	164
Sheep and Lambs	—	52	—	—	—	110	—	162
Pigs	—	67	—	52	1,708	897	1,708	1,016
Totals	—	247	13	336	1,812	7,071	1,825	7,654

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	2,224	1	426	15,409	2,742
Number inspected ...	2,224	1	426	15,409	2,742
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	3	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	739	—	1	42	241
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affect- ed with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	33.23%	—	0.94%	0.28%	8.83%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	11	—	1	—	153
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	0.60%	—	0.23%	—	5.61%
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration	10	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The above slaughterhouse is now owned by the Council and is managed and controlled by the department.

Many alterations have taken place since the building was taken over from the Ministry of Food in order to facilitate slaughtering on the present system of individual ownership of animals.

The regulations made under The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, which established certain minimum standards in the construction and operation of slaughterhouses made it essential that some major alterations and additions be put in hand at the earliest opportunity.

During the year a sheep killing hall and extra lairage were provided and a large amount of plastering to walls carried out. Roof and walls were repaired and artificial lighting improved. A stunning pen, electric hoists and additional offal rails were purchased and many minor additions and alterations put into effect.

The slaughterhouse now complies with the standards asked for in the regulations.

Every effort is made to maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene and above all to see that the animals are treated in a humane manner.

The slaughterhouse fulfils its purpose of providing facilities for the local butcher to kill and dress his own animals. Since it was taken over by the Council it has paid its own way and imposed no charges on the rates.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are now twenty-three licensed slaughtermen on the register. The number in 1954 was fifty-four.

It is a little disturbing to find so few youths ready to take up this very essential trade. The work is hard, exacting and not exactly pleasant and one finds that jobs of this nature are no longer proving attractive to boys leaving school. It is a problem which must be faced up to in the future but apart from making unpleasant work lucrative to perform I can think of no other answer.

The men worked very amicably together and performed their tasks in a competent and satisfactory manner. Once again the main difficulty encountered was the one of clothing. It is exceedingly difficult for the men to keep their working clothes clean and presentable but I feel a little more effort could be put into this task. The stunning pen and electric hoists considerably reduced the manual work of slaughtering and the improvements effected inside the building speeded up the throughput of meat.

Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.59	.....	.....	.....	23
Applications for licences during 1960	.....	.....	.....	21
Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.60	.....	.....	.....	21

Cysticercus Bovis.

The number of animals found to be affected with the larval stage of the human tapeworm *Taenia Saginata* was slightly lower than in 1959. A systematic examination for *cysticercus bovis* was continued by the inspectors.

Year	Animals Slaughtered	Numbers Affected		Percentage Affected
		English and Scottish Origin	Irish Origin	
1949	4,203	40	11	1.21
1950	5,334	33	19	.98
1951	5,175	29	30	1.14
1952	4,793	31	14	.93
1953	4,906	46	5	1.04
1954	4,732	36	10	.97
1955	3,662	11	—	.30
1956	4,583	22	2	.52
1957	3,630	21	10	.85
1958	3,219	14	6	.62
1959	2,862	14	6	.70
1960	2,651	11	—	.42

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1960.

The total weight of food condemned was only 3 cwt. over last year's figure. Tinned meat, fruit and vegetables again held pride of place in that order. When one considers the quantity of food consumed in the town during the year the total amount found to be unfit for human consumption is indeed small. The processing of food has reached a very high standard and refrigeration has added its quota to the efficiency with which preservation is maintained.

Description	No. of containers etc.	Weight	
		lb.	oz.
Miscellaneous Tinned Food.			
Meat	589	2,332	1
Fruit	547	851	
Vegetables	443	831	
Fish	48	25	8
Milk	80	64	5
Coffee	2		8
Rice	22	20	12
General.			
Honey	2	2	
Cheese Trimmings	24	21	8
Cheese	7	156	
Currants	2	9	
Mixed Sweets		336	
Milk Powder	2	112	
Vegetables	11	420	
Fish	6	179	8
Frozen Egg	1	14	
Dried Fruit	78	46	8
Meat		24	
Fruit		12	
Total weight 2 tons, 8 cwt., 2 qrs., 25 lbs., 10 ozs.			

WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES.

The standards required by the Food Hygiene Regulations have to a large degree been complied with by owners or occupiers of food premises in the town. One may now walk round most shops for instance and see the various types of screens which have been installed to protect the foods displayed from contamination.

In kitchens and workrooms the same attention has been given to tables, cupboards, floors, walls and equipment generally.

The problem still remains, however, of seeing that the premises and equipment are used in a hygienic manner and this is in some instances most difficult. Routine inspection is proving more and more necessary. It is surprising how conditions can deteriorate if visits by the inspector become infrequent. I have tried to find an answer as to why cleanliness cannot always be practised but have so far failed. The main

causes are as follows :— frequent changes of staff, indifference in handling food and equipment, lack of training and weak and inefficient management. The rear portion of food premises do not always follow in line with the part the public see where everything glitters and neatly dressed assistants convey an impression of cleanliness and hygiene bordering on that found in a hospital or clinic.

I would not like to convey the impression that the above remarks apply to all food premises. Far from it, but there is still too much carelessness to make one feel that the Regulations as far as they relate to persons engaged in the handling of food are achieving the success they merit.

Articles, apparatus, clothing, cleansed	3
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved	9
First aid kits provided or maintained	1
Food protected against flies, dust, etc.	16
Kitchen fittings re-sited	2
No smoking notices provided	2
Sanitary accommodation provided, improved or cleansed	4
Table tops made impervious	5
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	15
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	20
Washing facilities provided (personal)	4
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Miscellaneous	2

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year ninety-seven samples were taken, forty-four of these being formal and fifty-three informal.

No cases of adulteration were found but in certain cases milk sampled from individual churns of a producer despatching to the dairy in quantity did not reach the presumptive standards. Follow-up samples quickly revealed the cause and the producer was advised re mixing of the milk.

The amalgamation of food processing firms into large combines is reducing the necessity and frequency of sampling many of their products. Such firms are jealous of their integrity and quality of their products.

The uniformity of sampling throughout the country is yet to be achieved and I am certain that money is wasted by the

same product being submitted to the various analysts acting for different local authorities.

The selection of articles to be analysed requires a good deal of thought and observation but I feel that time spent on this matter is not wasted. There must always be a deterrent to those who would wander from the straight and narrow path of absolute honesty and the problem is how to use this weapon economically and intelligently.

Formal	Informal	Article
44	1	Asprin Tablets
	1	Bismuth Lozenges
	1	Crab Spread
	1	Creamed Rice
	1	Dandelion and Burdock
	1	Drinking Chocolate
	1	Formalin Tablets
	1	Grapefruit Squash
	1	Ground Rice
	1	"Honegar"
	2	Lime Juice Cordial
	31	Milk
	1	"Orange Swell"
	1	Potassium Bromide Tablets
	1	Plain Flour
	1	Seidlitz Powder
	1	Sterilised Cream
	1	Tincture of Iodine
	1	White Lemonade
	2	Yeast Tablets
	1	Zinc Ointment
44	53	Total

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Of the samples analysed eight of those taken were reported to be not genuine, details of which and the action taken in regard thereto are as follows :—

Sample No.	Formal or Informal	Article	Adulteration or Other Irregularity		Action Taken
			Fat	Solids not Fat	
706	Formal	T.T. Milk	2.87	8.81	In all these cases it was found that the producer was not efficiently mixing the milk. When this procedure was carried out the milk reached the required standards.
708	Formal	Channel Islands Milk	3.65	9.09	
710		3.76	9.18		
719	Formal	Channel Islands Milk	3.88	8.96	
721*	Formal	Milk	2.80	8.90	
724*			2.63	8.33	
737	Formal	Milk	2.63	8.29	
738			2.53	8.27	

* Follow up of sample No. 706.

Legal action was taken for breaches of the Food Hygiene Regulations against occupiers of a hotel and a fine of £15 was imposed.

I give below a list of food offences which were investigated by the department.

Food	Action Taken
Loaf of Bread	Contained metal tack. Manufacturers warned.
Ovaltine	Infested by a moth of the Ephestia species due to leaking tin. Manufacturers informed.
Loaf of Bread	Contained flour beetle. Manufacturers informed.
Potato Crisps	Discoloured and in an unwholesome condition. Manufacturers warned.
Loaf of Bread	Contained foreign body. Manufacturers warned.
Loaf of Bread	Contained flour beetles. Manufacturers warned.
Biscuits	Contained fibres. Manufacturers warned.
Frozen Fish	Alleged to have changed colour of gold ring. No definite conclusions arrived at with regard to this matter.

Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods)

No. 1 Order 1932.

Representations were made to a number of leading packers of butter about the marking of the indication of origin on their wrappers. This appeared on the bottom panel of the package and the respective firms were informed that in the opinion of the Council the indication of origin was not given conspicuously as required by the above Regulation and should be printed on the top panel or on both sides.

As a result of this action a number of firms agreed to have their wrappers altered accordingly.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.

Collection of Refuse.

Refuse was collected from 21,372 houses and other premises within the Borough, an increase of 498.

Collecting Vehicles.

The collection of refuse was carried out by side and rear loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 186 cubic yards.

Three new fore and aft tipping vehicles were added to the fleet bringing the total number of this type of machine to 8 and increasing the total carrying capacity by 24 cubic yards.

The extra size of these machines created a serious problem at the garage which was too small to house all of them and accommodation was found for one vehicle in a garage in the centre of the town as a temporary measure until the main building could be enlarged by an additional bay. Work on this project commenced in September and alterations were carried out at the same time so that one way traffic could be instituted at the depot. The result has been very satisfactory and the drivers can now service, wash and park the vehicles with ease. The time saved in parking is considerable as instead of packing them in at all angles with inches to spare, the vehicles now stand in orderly rows and can move out via the opposite door to the one through which they entered.

Maintenance work was again successfully carried out and no major defects occurred, neither was a vehicle off the road for more than one day on account of repairs.

The handling of machines by the drivers was most commendable.

Year	Repairs		
1957 - 1958	£544	11	6
1958 - 1959	£299	0	3
1959 - 1960	£291	12	0
1960 - 1961	£217	8	0

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Four Karriers	side	1949	12
		1950	10
		1950	10
		1953	10
Eight S.D. Fore and Aft Tippers	rear	1956	18
		1957	18
		1958	18
		1959	18
		1959	18
		1960	18
		1960	18
One Karrier	side	1961	18
		1953	2 Ton Tipper

Trade Refuse.

The following are the charges made for the collection of trade refuse :—

10/0d. per motor load.

4d. per bin in excess of one per week.

Hotel Refuse.

One free collection is made per week. For each weekly collection in addition to the former the sum of £1 1s. 0d. per annum is charged.

Private Tipping.

The charges made for the private tipping of refuse by individuals are 2/0d. per load up to two tons and 2/6d. per load over two tons. During the year 945 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis, yielding a revenue of £95 10s. 0d.

Tonnage.

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 479 tons which was collected during the week ending 3rd June, 1960, and the lowest tonnage for the week ended 31st December, 1960, when 397 tons were collected. The figures for last year were 590 tons and 432 tons respectively.

23,471 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year against 21,673 tons for 1959/60. 8,160 loads of refuse were removed as against 8,168 in the previous year. The value of the extra capacity machines can be appreciated by the extra tonnage of refuse they carried for a decrease of 8 loads over the previous year.

Estimated Tonnage of Materials. Handled by Cleansing Department, 1959/60.

Type	Collection	Disposal
(a) Household Refuse	22,832	22,832
(b) Trade Refuse	639	639
(c) Night Soil	4	4
(d) Covering Materials	364	364
(e) Road Sweepings	—	1,480
(f) Street Gully Solids	—	1,509
(g) Salvage	939	—
(h) Trade Refuse (disposal only not collected by Cleansing Department)		1,890
(i) Materials delivered to tips by other departments		428
Total	24,778	29,146
Less covering materials	364	—
Total refuse collected	24,414	—
Total refuse disposed of	—	29,146

Frequency of Collection.

The character and density of refuse has been changing for the past few years due to the following factors. (1) Higher standard of living (2) pre-packaging of all types of food and articles (3) more modern methods of heating buildings and cooking food (4) less refuse being disposed of on domestic fires.

The increase in bulk during the current year has been amazing. During the summer months it amounted to nothing more or less than paper, cartons, tins and vegetable matter. In some instances a vehicle was filled to capacity after taking the contents of the bins in one road whereas three years ago it could successfully cope with the refuse of two roads.

The problem is becoming more acute as time goes on and it is obvious that vehicles for future use must be fitted with compression equipment if an adequate payload is to be carried and journeys to the tip cut down to reasonable proportions. It is also apparent that the manufacturers of refuse vehicles are fully aware of the position and new designs capable of compressing the refuse inside the body are coming onto the market.

25,890 bins are emptied every week within the Borough and this number keeps on growing as more and more development takes place. The new vehicles and re-organisation of districts have enabled the department to cope with the extra work and a seven day collection has been maintained except for short periods following bank holidays.

It has been exceedingly difficult to keep a full staff of dustmen and the holiday periods have imposed a serious strain on the department's resources. The work of emptying dustbins is not attracting men in this town as it used to do and I believe this difficulty is being experienced everywhere. My remarks re slaughtermen apply to dustmen and men carrying out work of a similar character. What is the future for essential work of this nature? Men cannot be replaced by machinery in this job and the citizens of the town will not stop filling their dustbins because there is no labour available. It would appear to me that serious thought must be given to the matter and the rewards for labour of this type increased in order to compete with the more attractive forms of employment.

The men carried out their work efficiently and conscientiously. Rain or bad weather did not reduce their daily tally of bins emptied. I am constantly receiving from the public praise for the men and the way they do their job without leaving any trace of their visit in the shape of litter or refuse dropped from the bins or vehicle.

Hours Lost Through Sickness and Accidents.

The time lost through sickness reached a total figure of 4,627 hours which is an increase of 1,000 hours over the previous year though it compares favourably with an average figure for other years.

The men suffered from a miscellaneous number of illnesses but rheumatic troubles and chest complaints were responsible for most of the time lost. These troubles spring from the nature of the work and exposure to all types of weather. The protective clothing provided does, however, keep them dry except in extreme circumstances.

The accident figure is a reasonable one, strains being the most prevalent. No opportunity is lost to make the men accident conscious and when one thinks of the way they are exposed to traffic in the course of their duties the fact that no man has been knocked down or injured is very gratifying to all concerned. The total time lost was equivalent to 117 working weeks or the loss of over two men for the year.

Week	Spring quarter		Summer quarter		Autumn quarter		Winter quarter	
	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents
1	88		88		70 $\frac{1}{4}$		200 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	88		44		88		258	
3	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		44		114 $\frac{1}{2}$		249 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4	44	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	88		176	36	189	
5	44	44			132	44	279	
6	44	44	35 $\frac{1}{4}$		88	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	168	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	44	44	44		61 $\frac{1}{2}$		159 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	44		48		210	
9	88				44		114 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10	110		98 $\frac{3}{4}$		66		75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	105		88	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$		59	
12	88		88		17 $\frac{1}{4}$		42	
13	88		26 $\frac{1}{2}$		30 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Total	918 $\frac{3}{4}$	167	688 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1015 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	2004 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

Summary :---

	Sickness	Accidents
Spring Quarter	918 $\frac{3}{4}$	167
Summer Quarter	688 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Autumn Quarter	1,015 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Winter Quarter	2,004 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/> 4,627 <hr/>	<hr/> 303 $\frac{1}{4}$ <hr/>

Disposal of Refuse.

The method of disposal is by controlled tipping or as we prefer to call it, land reclamation.

Most of the year has been devoted to the task of building a playing field for the Police Training Centre, Pannal Ash, on the hillside immediately in front of the main building. 25,600 tons of domestic and trade refuse were used for this purpose and an embankment approximately 22' 0" in height constructed to obtain the necessary levels. The site has now been adequately soiled and will be seeded down with grass in September 1961. It will be used for rugby and football in the autumn of 1962. The site is on clay and some problems were encountered owing to the slope of the land but the initial layers of refuse were successfully tied in and the embankment secured against any movement.

I have pointed out the changing nature of refuse and the extra difficulty involved in handling it. Nowhere is this more pronounced than on the tip where consolidation of the material is no longer of a uniform nature. Working to prescribed levels is not always possible without allowing for unequal settlement as the work advances. I am no longer able to obtain a good ash surface, especially in the summer months owing to the gradual disappearance of this substance from the refuse.

The question of covering material will have to be seriously considered in the near future. With the change over to oil firing of boilers in the town I am unable to obtain sufficient clinker to cover the refuse in order to seal the tip and provide a reasonable surface for the vehicles to move over. It may be necessary to open up old tips and use the decomposed refuse for this purpose. The main drawback is the glass content having regard to the fact that the reclaimed land on the Yorkshire Showground is used for car parking purposes.

A new muledozer was purchased and put into use in March, the old machine being put into reserve. It has been in continuous use for six years and has moved approximately 140,000 tons of refuse etc., during which time it has saved the wages of three men.

Salvage.

Money received from the sale of salvaged materials reached the sum of £7,186 against £6,827 in 1959. There has been an increase in the amount of paper available but the limit has been reached so far as the handling facilities provided by the present paper shed are concerned.



Entrance for unbated waste paper at the new baling shed, Claro Road, put into service in August, 1961.

The loading bay for baled paper.



Work commenced in August on a new building situated at the Claro Road depot and adjacent to the department's garage. It has been designed to hold considerable quantities of waste paper and speed up the task of baling for despatching to the mills.

A new paper baling machine has been placed on order which will make a total of three in operation.

The following table shows how the 1960-61 amount was made up :—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	889	5	—	—	6,962	5	6
Scrap Tins	46	2	3	—	103	19	7
String	1	8	1	—	11	6	0
Bagging	—	2	—	8	1	9	0
Soiled Rags	—	7	1	20	6	13	9
Clean Rags	1	4	2	12	30	15	2
Rolled Aluminium	—	7	—	24	46	3	5
Brazery Copper	—	1	2	23	14	4	10
Brass	—	1	2	7	9	4	4
Totals	939	—	2	19	7,186	1	7

The table below shows the value of salvage sold since the cessation of hostilities :—

	£	s.	d.
1946-58	49,634	10	2
1958-59	5,733	10	3
1959-60	6,827	16	2
1960-61	7,186	1	7

Protective Clothing.

Each man employed in the collection and disposal of refuse is equipped as follows :—

1 overall jacket and 2 bib and brace trousers (annual issue).

1 three-quarter length waterproof coat and 1 pair of waterproof legging (triennial issue).

New waterproof clothing was issued in October 1960.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH, 1961.

The table below gives the costing return which has to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government every financial year end. The cost of refuse collection and disposal in Harrogate is below the average for similar towns in England and Wales.

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Revenue Account	£	£	£	%
	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour	23,790	4,207	27,997	62.30
	(ii) Transport	14,902	—	14,902	33.0
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and other buildings	249	1,008	1,257	2.80
	(iv) Other items	521	260	781	1.74
	(v) Total gross expenditure	39,462	5,475	44,937	100
2	Gross Income	234	7,400	7,634	
3	Net Cost	39,228	Cr. 1,925	37,303	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—	—
	Unit Costs	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	19 6	2 11	22 5	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	12 2	—	12 2	
7	Net cost (all expenditure per ton)	32 2	Cr. 1 4	30 10	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	730	Cr. 36	694	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,835	Cr. 90	1,745	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

10. Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	8,320
11. Population at 30th June, 1960, (Registrar General's Estimate)	53,720
12. Total refuse collected (tons). Estimated from regular test weighings	24,414
13. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day. 365 days to year	24,773
14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected	21,372
15. Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	100%
16. Average haul, single journey to final disposal point	4.026 (miles)
17. Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	Nil
18. Total refuse disposed of	29,146 (tons)
19. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded) controlled tipping	100%
20. Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:—	

	Income (Included in Item 2) £	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 12) Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	174	47
(c) Waste Paper	6,962	889
(d) Other Salvage	50	3
(e) Totals	<u>7,186</u>	<u>939</u>

21. Trade Refuse :—

Rents and Miscellaneous Income	
Refuse Disposal	£351 300

